THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1793. [N° 1635.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

From the DAILY ADVERTISER.

Meſſieurs Childs and Swaine,

IT is ſomewhat extraordinary, that the ſpirit of jealouſy, and faction, which ſhewed itſelf heretofore with the greateſt caution and with decency—ſince the arrival of the French Ambaſſador has broke out, with volcanic fury, threatening the Preſident, the Secretary of the Treaſury, and other officers in its way, in ſhort the government itſelf, with annihilation. The intimate and almoſt exclusive connection Mr. Genet, it is ſaid, has formed, with certain deſigning reſtleſs and ambitious men to the ſouthward, has induced a rational belief, independent of other circumſtances, that either the French Ambaſſador has become the *dupe* of a party, or that he meditates through it, againſt America, ſome deſigns as yet unpenetrated—and unaccountable. Becauſe we cannot ſee a ſingle advantage to be propoſed either to himſelf, or the people who ſent him here—by alienating the regards of nine tenths of a community, who unmindful of their own internal diſſentions, have uniformly, and at the preſent moment are teſtifying their regard to the cauſe of his country, by every expreſſion of enthuſiaſtick attachment—Some men have certain predominent natural propenſities which will diſcover themſelves in every ſituation they can be placed—

Arnold is ſaid to have been always a diſhoneſt, huckeying man.—To theſe propenſities he ſacrificed his fame, and would have ſacrificed his fellow ſoldiers, and countrymen.—*Dumourier*, though a man of great abilities—was known to be deſtitute of moral character, and therefore trotted with diffidence.—His predominant vices, tarniſhed all his glory—in attempting to betray to the deſpots of Europe, the liberties of his fellow-citizens;—and thus, other men, not engaged in cabals and intrigue, are as miſerable as fiſh out of the water.

It is ſuppoſed the following propoſitions do in reality form the *political bible* of every honeſt and unparty influenced—inhabitant of the United States.

1. That a ſtate of War, internal or external, is a ſtate of calamity—never to be courted—but always to be avoided, unleſs induced by the abſolute neceſſity of *ſelf-defence*.

2. That Americans, under their exiſting conſtitutions, are the moſt happy, free, enlightened, and proſperous people, on the face of the earth.

3. That ſuch being their ſituation, it is their duty and intereſt to abſtain from wars, both foreign and domeſtic—to maintain and cultivate the bleſſings of peace, with all the world—and eſpecially, by the moſt circumſpect, wiſe and prudent conduct, ſo to act, as by obſerving an impartial neutrality, with reſpect to the preſent belligerent powers of Europe, not to be drawn into the vortex of their politics.

4. That it is to the honour and advantage, of all governments, and eſpecially of the United States of America, as being the youngeſt on the liſt of nations, to perpetuate the glory they acquire, in the eſtabliſhment of independance, by the faithful obſervance of public treaties.

5. That it would moſt probably be our beſt policy, like the Chineſe, to have no treaties, or ſtipulated communication with the nations ſeparated from us by oceans, but thoſe which ſhould *naturally* ariſe out of commerce, the arts, and ſciences.

6. That as in the federal government, all lawful authority is veſted in, and can therefore only be exerciſed in, by, and through the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Senate and Preſident. All acts of the people, in their individual capacities, aſſuming Legiſlative, judicial, or executive powers, are incompatible with the authority, conſtitutionally and freely, inveſted by them, in their Repreſentatives: And are null and void.

7. That Americans being a conſiderate and wiſe people—Whenever they diſcover deficiency in their Magiſtrates, laws, or Conſtitution—they ought to ſeek redreſs and amendment, in a peaceable way, by ſolicitude and perſeverance, tempered by prudence.

8. That it is the undoubted right of the Citizen, upon a ſuppoſed injury, to think, ſpeak, deliberate, petition, addreſs, and remonſtrate.

That frequent and free elections, when unaffected by bribery and corruption, and uninfluenced by party, and the intrigues of artful and deſigning individuals, are the greateſt and certain ſecurities againſt the invaſion of our liberties, by the ſervants of the public, and others—and ought therefore to be guarded and maintained inviolate.

9. That having a government, and officers of that government, who are by the known laws of the land reſponſible for their conduct—Whilſt the one exiſts, and the others are in office, they ought to be ſupported—they ought not to be inſulted: But when guilty of crimes or miſdemeanors, arreſted, tried, adjudged and puniſhed, by the tribunals for that purpoſe conſtitutionally eſtabliſhed.

10. That our fellow-citizen, GEORGE WASHINGTON, a native of America, being elected General of the Armies of the United States of America, by the unanimous ſuffrages of Congreſs, in the late conteſt for Freedom with the government of Great-Britain: Having conducted himſelf, during that long, eventful, and bloody war, with unexampled firmneſs, diſintereſted patriotiſm and valour; perhaps unexceeded in the annals of mankind; having, Cincinnatus like, returned victorious over his enemies to the plow: Having again been called out by the unanimous will of his fellow-citizens, to accept the chief Executive of our extenſive and complicated Republic: And having in this capacity, amidſt the clamours of diſcordant parties, conducted the public weal, without the leaſt imputation of [illegible] few factious, envious, and ambitious Traitors, who forever exiſt in every community—he is entitled to the moſt grateful affection, and ſupport of all his countrymen.

11. That the Citizens of the United States are free and independent. That they are capable, and have the ſole right to judge and determine of the conduct of all their public officers.

12. That any attempt by foreigners, in whatever character they appear, in the ſmalleſt degree to interfere with the local politics or parties of our country, or to inſult the Executive Authority of the Federal, or any of the State governments, is an immediate inſult to theſe governments, as well as the governed; and ought to be treated with the contempt, and prompt chaſtiſement, due from all ſovereign nations to the authors of ſuch temerity.

13. That if the Ambaſſador from France has been guilty of indignities to the Executive of our government, which is reported; and is inveighing, or is inveigled, into any of the prevailing parties in our country, he muſt certainly be ſituated by improper motives—muſt loſe all uſefulneſs to Us, or his conſtituents—muſt be a dangerous man—ought to be ſhunned as peſtilential—and ought to be returned from whence he came, with all the expedition conſiſtent with the uſage of nations.

14. That having underſtood from this Ambaſſador's own declaration, that the Republic of France does not wiſh us to take a part in the preſent war with the Tyrants of Europe—and finding at the ſame time, that this Ambaſſador ſhews a diſpoſition to aid and influence the ſpirit of diſcord exiſting in the Union—and all this at a time when, however we differ about our own municipal intereſts, there is unequivocal and daily teſtimony given, of our being *united* in almoſt a frantic partiality to the cauſe of his countrymen. I ſay, we have but one of two concluſions to draw from this conduct, viz. Either that the French have ſome unhappy deſign upon our country; or that this inconſiſtency ariſes from the weakneſs, miſjudged, and unauthoriſed policy, or naturally unfortunate propenſity in the individual for intrigue and cabal: The firſt ſeems impoſſible, the latter is moſt probable.

15. That until theſe things are cleared up, or better underſtood, it is premature to addreſs the French Republic, through this Ambaſſador, and will be derogatory to the honor of the United States.

16. That the late proclamation of the Preſident to the Citizens of the United States, to [illegible] a ſtrict neutrality, &c. was another inſtance of his watchful and paternal affection, for the true intereſts and happineſs of his fellow-citizens.

That this proclamation was not an act of Legiſlation, that it was meant for, and could poſſibly amount to no more than a friendly monition to all, and eſpecially to thoſe who being influenced by extravagant attachment to the French, or prompted by inordinate proſpects of gain, would, regardleſs of the general advantage and ſafety of the commonwealth, have covered the ocean with American privateers—and led us head long, with all our ſins and debts, upon our backs, into an unprofitable and ruinous war with England, Spain, Portugal, and Holland.

17. That tho' it could have made no eſſential difference otherwiſe—it would *poſſibly*—have eaſed the minds of a few weak, or have ſtopped the mouths of a few deſigning reſtleſs men—if the Preſident in his Proclamation had adverted to the treaties with France and other nations.

18. That from the uniformly patriotic conduct of the Preſident of the United States. We have not the leaſt reaſon to ſuſpect that ever he has or will knowingly purſue meaſures either in a public, or private reſpect, injurious to his country—That he has not manifeſted in any inſtance, a want of attachment to the French Republic—but upon every proper occaſion which has occurred the very reverſe—that the ſame will be the conduct of Congreſs when convened—That we ought to love General Waſhington, and do love him—And any man who dares to inſult, or report evil of him, muſt be a bad man, and ought to meet with chaſtiſement and contempt from every freeman of America, who wiſhes a continuation of the bleſſings of Proſperity and Peace.

The reſidue reſpecting the violation of treaties by the Convention—in the next, from your Fellow Citizen.

Wm. WILCOX.

New York, Auguſt 5, 1793.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) May 25.

Extract of a letter from Briſtol, March 22.

"The war has laid up all the African ſhips; no more will go. Many that were loaded have diſcharged their cargoes and are laid by, ſo that the planters muſt expect no more ſlaves than from the ſhips now out, until 12 or 18 months after peace may take place."

June 8. Monday morning ſailed from Port Royal his Majeſty's ſhip Providence, Capt Bligh. We learn that, independent of the Bread Fruit, and other plants from the South Seas, and the collection of St. Vincent plants, made by Dr. Anderſon, there are on board for the Kew gardens near one thouſand plants, natives of this iſland; the greateſt part of them ſuch as have never been introduced into a garden in England. To them are added, a very extenſive collection of ſeeds, moſtly of annual plants, which cannot be ſent in any other way. Should theſe arrive ſafe, the Kew gardens may boaſt the richeſt collection of Weſt India plants in Europe, not excepting that in the imperial garden at Vienna, which hitherto ſtood unrivalled, and which was made by two [illegible]

June 15. It is confidently aſſerted, that ſo great is the ſcarcity of proviſions at the north ſide, that the homeward bound ſhips find a difficulty in procuring, at any price, a ſufficiency for the voyage: And if we may judge from the ſudden riſe in our price current of flour, ſhip bread and rice, the great mart of Kingſton is not much better provided. In remarking on the above, a correſpondent obſerves, for the conſideration of thoſe in power, that if ever a relaxation of our navigation laws were juſtifiable, it might be deemed ſo under the exiſting circumſtances.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 7.

At a meeting of the New-York CHAMBER of COMMERCE, legally convened on the 6th day of Auguſt, 1793, the Chamber proceeded to conſider the report of the Committee, appointed at a previous meeting to frame reſolutions expreſſive of the ſenſe of this Corporation upon the conduct which it is their duty to obſerve, in reſpect to the powers at war, when the following were unanimouſly adopted;

1ſt. Reſolved, That a ſtrict obſervance of exiſting treaties, and of the neutrality enjoined by the Preſident's Proclamation, is in our opinion among the firſt duties which we owe to ourſelves, and to the mild government adopted by our country.

2d. Reſolved, That in our opinion it is contrary to the tenor of thoſe treaties, and the laws of the land, to engage on board of any letter of marque or privateer, or to aſſiſt in arming or fitting out veſſels to cruize againſt any of the powers at war; and that it is the duty of all good citizens to unite their efforts to bring offenders in theſe reſpects to conviction and puniſhment.

3d. Reſolved, That the Proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, declaring their neutrality towards the powers at war, was in our opinion a meaſure wiſely calculated to promote the intereſts and preſerve the tranquility of our country; and that we conſider the ſame as a new proof of that watchful regard for the honour and proſperity of the nation, which has uniformly diſtinguiſhed the adminiſtration of our firſt magiſtrate.

4th. Reſolved, That the Preſident of the United States is the only organ through which the national will can be made known to foreign powers; and that any attempt of ſaid powers, or their miniſters, to communicate with this country, upon national objects, otherwiſe than through him, is an indignity to our conſtitution, an offence to the nation, and ought to excite the apprehenſion and diſpleaſure of all good and orderly citizens. By order of the Corporation.

JOHN BROOME, Preſident.

A true extract from the minutes,

WM. LAIGHT, Secretary.

BOSTON, July 24.

At a very full and reſpectable meeting of the Merchants, and others concerned in trade, reſiding in Boſton and convened at Faneuil-Hall, by Public Notification, on Monday, July 22, 1793.

VOTED,—That, in the opinion of this body, the Preſident's late Proclamation, declaring the United States to be in a ſtate of Neutrality, and calling on the citizens to conduct accordingly, was a wiſe and prudent meaſure, well-timed, founded on fact, and calculated to ſecure the honor, and to promote the true intereſts and happineſs of our country.

VOTED,—That, in our opinion therefore, an attentive conformity to the laws of Neutrality, and the obligations of exiſting Treaties, is the indiſpenſible duty of all good citizens; and we conceive that to promote it, was the primary object of that Proclamation.

And in order to preſerve that ſtate of Neutrality, ſo important to the intereſt and honor of this country,

Voted,—That ſhould any Citizen of the United States become intereſted in, or fit out any Privateer or armed Veſſel, to cruize againſt either of the Belligerent Powers the other Citizens of the United States ought to uſe their endeavors, to bring him to condign puniſhment, for ſuch atrocious breach of the laws of Nations, and the rules of Neutrality.

VOTED,—That to prevent and diſcourage, as far as we can, ſuch criminal conduct, We will give our utmoſt aid to detect and bring to legal puniſhment, thoſe who ſhall be guilty of it.

VOTED,—That a Committee, conſiſting of the Hon. Thomas Ruſſell, Stephen Higginſon, John C. Jones, Eſq'rs. Mr. Nathaniel Fellows, Mr. Samuel Brown, Dr. Charles Jarvis, and Mr. Eben Parſons, be appointed to have theſe Reſolutions printed in the ſeveral newſpapers; and to tranſmit copies, to the other ſeaports in this ſtate, deſiring their concurrence, if they conceive them adopted to promote the public good.

Per order of the Committee,

THOMAS H. PERKINS, Secry.

SALEM, July 30.

Gloucester, July 18, 1793.

A remarkably LARGE CHILD was brought by its parents, who came on a viſit to this town, yeſterday, which excited the curioſity of all ranks to pay it a viſit. The child is but 27 months old: it weighs between 75 and 80 pounds; it meaſures round the body under the arms 31½ inches; round the ſhoulders 34½ inches; its height 35½ inches; bigneſs of the arm below the elbow 9½ inches; the calf of the leg 10½; 1 foot; the thigh, juſt above the knee, 15¾ inches; and what is remarkable, it weighed but 8 pounds when born. It is in the bloom of health, not appearing feeble and ſhrivelled. The parents are [illegible] John Pro[illegible]

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NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

From the DAILY ADVERTISER.

Messieurs Childs and Swains,

IT is somewhat extraordinary, that the spirit of jealousy, and faction, which shewed itself heretofore with the greatest caution and with decency—since the arrival of the French Ambassador has broke out, with volcanic fury, threatening the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and other officers in its way, in short the government itself, with annihilation. The intimate and almost exclusive connection Mr. Genet, it is said, has formed, with certain designing restless and ambitious men to the southward, has induced a rational belief, independent of other circumstances, that either the French Ambassador has become the *dupe* of a party, or that he meditates through it, against America, some designs as yet unpenetrated—and unaccountable. Because we cannot see a single advantage to be proposed either to himself, or the people who sent him here—by alienating the regards of nine tenths of a community, who unmindful of their own internal dissentions, have uniformly, and at the present moment are testifying their regard to the cause of his country, by every expression of enthusiastick attachment—Some men have certain predominent natural propensities which will discover themselves in every situation they can be placed—

Arnold is said to have been always a dishonest, jockeying man.—To these propensities he sacrificed his fame, and would have sacrificed his fellow soldiers, and countrymen.—*Dumourier*, though a man of great abilities—was known to be destitute of moral character, and therefore trusted with diffidence.—His predominant vices, tarnished all his glory—in attempting to betray to the despots of Europe, the liberties of his fellow-citizens;—and thus, other men, not engaged in cabals and intrigue, are as miserable as fish out of the water.

It is supposed the following propositions do in reality form the *political bible* of every honest and unparty influenced—inhabitant of the United States.

1. That a state of War, internal or external, is a state of calamity—never to be courted—but always to be avoided, unless induced by the absolute necessity of *self-defence*.

2. That Americans, under their existing constitutions, are the most happy, free, enlightened, and prosperous people, on the face of the earth.

3. That such being their situation, it is their duty and interest to abstain from wars, both foreign and domestic—to maintain and cultivate the blessings of peace, with all the world—and especially, by the most circumspect, wise and prudent conduct, so to act, as by observing an impartial neutrality, with respect to the present belligerent powers of Europe, not to be drawn into the vortex of their politics.

4. That it is to the honour and advantage, of all governments, and especially of the United States of America, as being the youngest on the list of nations, to perpetuate the glory they acquire, in the establishment of independance, by the faithful observance of public treaties.

5. That it would most probably be our best policy, like the Chinese, to have no treaties, or stipulated communication with the nations separated from us by oceans, but those which should *naturally* arise out of commerce, the arts, and sciences.

6. That as in the federal government, all lawful authority is vested in, and can therefore only be exercised in, by, and through the House of Representatives, Senate and President. All acts of the people, in their individual capacities, assuming Legislative, judicial, or executive powers, are incompatible with the authority, constitutionally and freely, invested by them, in their Representatives: And are null and void.

7. That Americans being a considerate and wise people—Whenever they discover deficiency in their Magistrates, laws, or Constitution—they ought to seek redress and amendment, in a peaceable way, by solicitude and perseverance, tempered by prudence.

8. That it is the undoubted right of the Citizen, upon a supposed injury, to think, speak, deliberate, petition, address, and remonstrate.

That frequent and free elections, when unaffected by bribery and corruption, and uninfluenced by party, and the intrigues of artful and designing individuals, are the greatest and certain securities against the invasion of our liberties, by the servants of the public, and others—and ought therefore to be guarded and maintained inviolate.

9. That having a government, and officers of that government, who are by the known laws of the land responsible for their conduct—Whilst the one exists, and the others are in office, they ought to be supported—they ought not to be insulted: But when guilty of crimes or misdemeanors, arrested, tried, adjudged and punished, by the tribunals for that purpose constitutionally established.

10. That our fellow-citizen, GEORGE WASHINGTON, a native of America, being elected General of the Armies of the United States of America, by the unanimous suffrages of Congress, in the late contest for Freedom with the government of Great-Britain: Having conducted himself, during that long, eventful, and bloody war, with unexampled firmness, disinterested patriotism and valour; perhaps unexceeded in the annals of mankind; having, Cincinnatus like, returned victorious over his enemies to the plow: Having again been called out by the unanimous wish of his fellow-citizens, to accept the chief Executive of our extensive and complicated Republic: And having in this capacity, amidst the clamours of discordant parties, conducted the public weal, without the least impeachment of his political integrity, unless it be by the anonymous shafts of a few factious, envious, and ambitious Traitors, who forever exist in every community—he is entitled to the most grateful affection, and support of all his countrymen.

11. That the Citizens of the United States are free and independent. That they are capable, and have the sole right to judge and determine of the conduct of all their public officers.

12. That any attempt by foreigners, in whatever character they appear, in the smallest degree to interfere with the local politics or parties of our country, or to insult the Executive Authority of the Federal, or any of the State governments, is an immediate insult to these governments, as well as the governed; and ought to be treated with the contempt, and prompt chastisement, due from all sovereign nations to the authors of such temerity.

13. That if the Ambassador from France has been guilty of indignities to the Executive of our government, which is reported; and is inveighing, or is inveigled, into any of the prevailing parties in our country, he must certainly be actuated by improper motives—must lose all usefulness to Us, or his constituents—must be a dangerous man—ought to be shunned as pestilential—and ought to be returned from whence he came, with all the expedition consistent with the usage of nations.

14. That having understood from this Ambassador's own declaration, that the Republic of France does not wish us to take a part in the present war with the Tyrants of Europe—and finding at the same time, that this Ambassador shews a disposition to aid and inflame the spirit of discord existing in the Union—and all this at a time when, however we differ about our own municipal interests, there is unequivocal and daily testimony given, of our being *united* in almost a frantic partiality to the cause of his countrymen. I say, we have but one of two conclusions to draw from this conduct, viz. Either that the French have some unhappy design upon our country; or that this inconsistency arises from the weakness, misjudged, and unauthorised policy, or naturally unfortunate propensity in the individual for intrigue and cabal: The first seems impossible, the latter is most probable.

15. That until these things are cleared up, or better understood, it is premature to address the French Republic, through this Ambassador, and will be derogatory to the honor of the United States.

16. That the late proclamation of the President to the Citizens of the United States, to observe a strict neutrality, &c. was another instance of his watchful and paternal affection, for the true interests and happiness of his fellow-citizens.

That this proclamation was not an act of Legislation, that it was meant for, and could possibly amount to no more than a friendly monition to all, and especially to those who being influenced by extravagant attachment to the French, or prompted by inordinate prospects of gain, would, regardless of the general advantage and felicity of the commonwealth, have covered the ocean with American privateers—and led us head long, with all our sins and debts, upon our backs, into an unprofitable and ruinous war with England, Spain, Portugal, and Holland.

17. That tho' it could have made no essential difference otherwise—it would *possibly*—have eased the minds of a few weak, or have stopped the mouths of a few designing restless men—if the President in his Proclamation had adverted to the treaties with France and other nations.

18. That from the uniformly patriotic conduct of the President of the United States. We have not the least reason to suspect that ever he has or will knowingly pursue measures either in a public, or private respect, injurious to his country—That he has not manifested in any instance, a want of attachment to the French Republic—but upon every proper occasion which has occurred the very reverse—that the same will be the conduct of Congress when convened—That we ought to love General Washington, and do love him—And any man who dares to insult, or report evil of him, must be a bad man, and ought to meet with chastisement and contempt from every freeman of America, who wishes a continuation of the blessings of Prosperity and Peace.

The residue respecting the violation of treaty by the Convention—in the next, from your Fellow Citizen.

Wm. WILCOX.

New York, August 5, 1793.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) May 25.

Extract of a letter from Bristol, March 22.

"The war has laid up all the African ships; no more will go. Many that were loaded have discharged their cargoes and are laid by, so that the planters must expect no more slaves than from the ships now out, until 12 or 18 months after peace may take place."

June 8. Monday morning sailed from Port Royal his Majesty's ship Providence, Capt. Bligh. We learn that, independent of the Bread Fruit, and other plants from the South Seas, and the collection of St. Vincent plants, made by Dr. Anderson, there are on board for the Kew gardens near one thousand plants, natives of this island; the greater part of them such as have never been introduced into a garden in England. To them are added, a very extensive collection of seeds, mostly of annual plants, which cannot be sent in any other way. Should these arrive safe, the Kew gardens may boast the richest collection of West India plants in Europe, not excepting that in the imperial garden at Vienna, which hitherto stood unrivalled, and which was made by two eminent botanists, Dr. Martin and Mr. Jacquin, at a vast expence of time and money.

June 15. It is confidently asserted, that so great is the scarcity of provisions at the north side, that the homeward bound ships find a difficulty in procuring, at any price, a sufficiency for the voyage: And if we may judge from the sudden rise in our price current of flour, ship bread and rice, the great mart of Kingston is not much better provided. In remarking on the above, a correspondent observes, for the consideration of those in power, that if ever a relaxation of our navigation laws were justifiable, it might be deemed so under the existing circumstances.

NEW-YORK, August 7.

At a meeting of the New-York CHAMBER of COMMERCE, legally convened on the 6th day of August, 1793, the Chamber proceeded to consider the report of their Committee, appointed at a previous meeting to frame resolutions expressive of the sense of this Corporation upon the conduct which it is their duty to observe, in respect to the powers at war, when the following were unanimously adopted;

1st. Resolved, That a strict observance of existing treaties, and of the neutrality enjoined by the President's Proclamation, is in our opinion among the first duties which we owe to ourselves, and to the mild government adopted by our country.

2d. Resolved, That in our opinion it is contrary to the tenor of those treaties, and the laws of the land, to engage on board of any letter of marque or privateer, or to assist in arming or fitting out vessels to cruise against any of the powers at war; and that it is the duty of all good citizens to unite their efforts to bring offenders in these respects to conviction and punishment.

3d. Resolved, That the Proclamation of the President of the United States, declaring their neutrality towards the powers at war, was in our opinion a measure wisely calculated to promote the interests and preserve the tranquility of our country; and that we consider the same as a new proof of that watchful regard for the honour and prosperity of the nation, which has uniformly distinguished the administration of our first magistrate.

4th. Resolved, That the President of the United States is the only organ through which the national will can be made known to foreign powers; and that any attempt of said powers, or their ministers, to communicate with this country, upon national objects, otherwise than through him, is an indignity to our constitution, an offence to the nation, and ought to excite the apprehension and displeasure of all good and orderly citizens. By order of the Corporation.

JOHN BROOMS, President.

A true extract from the minutes,

WM. LAIGHT, Secretary.

BOSTON, July 24.

At a very full and respectable meeting of the Merchants, and others concerned in trade, residing in Boston and convened at Faneuil-Hall, by Public Notification, on Monday, July 22, 1793.

VOTED,—That, in the opinion of this body, the President's late Proclamation, declaring the United States to be in a state of Neutrality, and calling on the citizens to conduct accordingly, was a wise and prudent measure, well-timed, founded on fact, and calculated to secure the honor, and to promote the true interests and happiness of our country.

VOTED,—That, in our opinion therefore, an attentive conformity to the laws of Neutrality, and the obligations of existing Treaties, is the indispensible duty of all good citizens; and we conceive that to promote it, was the primary object of that Proclamation.

And in order to preserve that state of Neutrality, so important to the interest and honor of this country,

Voted,—That should any Citizen of the United States become interested in, or fit out any Privateer or armed Vessel, to cruize against either of the Belligerent Powers the other Citizens of the United States ought to use their endeavors, to bring him to condign punishment, for such nefarious breach of the laws of Nations, and the rules of Neutrality.

VOTED,—That to prevent and discourage, as far as we can, such criminal conduct, We will give our utmost aid to detect and bring to legal punishment, those who shall be guilty of it.

VOTED,—That a Committee, consisting of the Hon. Thomas Russell, Stephen Higginson, John C. Jones, Esq'rs. Mr. Nathaniel Fellows, Mr. Samuel Brown, Dr. Charles Jarvis, and Mr. Eben Parsons, be appointed to have these Resolutions printed in the several newspapers; and to transmit copies, to the other seaports in this state, desiring their concurrence, if they conceive them adopted to promote the public good.

Per order of the Committee,

THOMAS H. PERKINS, Sec'ry.

SALEM, July 30.

Gloucester, July 18, 1793.

A remarkably LARGE CHILD was brought by its parents, who came on a visit to this town, yesterday, which excited the curiosity of all ranks in this place to pay it a visit. The child is but 27 months old: it weighs between 75 and 80 pounds; it measures round the body under the arms 31½ inches; round the shoulders 34½ inches; its height 35¼ inches; bigness of the arm below the elbow 9½ inches; the calf of the leg just 1 foot; the thigh, just above the knee, 15¾ inches; and what is remarkable, it weighed but 8 pounds when born. It is in the bloom of health, and appears sensible and sharp. The parents are Mr. John Procter and Consort, of Ipswich.

PITTSBURG, August 3.

Four boats arrived here on Wednesday last from Fort-Washington—we hear that great preparations are making, and large quantities of provisions, &c. laying in at the different frontier garrisons, which seems to indicate a campaign this fall, provided a peace is not made.—It is also said 2000 militia from Kentucky, under Gen. Scott, will accompany our army, if a campaign takes place.

RICHMOND, August 7.

The following inhumane circumstance took place not long since at Martinique. A party of English and Aristocrats having captured about thirty Patriots, made them march out, one by one, and shot them down.—The last man thinking to excite compassion, took a child in his arms, but the unfeeling monsters shot them both.

PHILADELPHIA, August 7.

A gentleman of character who has just arrived from Germany, brings the following important intelligence to the friends of liberty and equality: That in the middle of the tenth of May last, one of the most respectable merchants of Berlin (the residence of the king of Prussia) put the following inscription over his door, in golden characters: *Liberty, Equality, and the Rights of Man.* His Majesty was immediately informed thereof, but thro' fear of his own subjects, suffered it to remain unnoticed. A remarkable circumstance which renders it probable, that this debilitated voluptuary will soon experience a similar fate with Louis the XVIth. This gentleman further relates that his mistresses have already made such drafts upon his treasury that it is nearly exhausted, and they have debilitated his body, whilst hereditary failings, to such a degree, that epileptic fits are his daily portion, and his inability to govern at present the greatest misfortune to his subjects. The same gentleman adds, that the combined armies are in the greatest want of money, provisions and supplies of all kinds; whereas the French have every thing in abundance, and that the spirit of liberty and equality is still making incredible progress in the German empire.

The ship Happy Return, Capt. Stevens, is arrived at Newcastle, in nine weeks from Londonderry, with 400 passengers.

AUTHENTIC MERCANTILE INFORMATION.

It has been said, that the last arrivals from France make no mention of a decree of the National Convention relative to goods belonging to their enemies, found on board neutral vessels. From the *Chronique de Paris*, however, a very respectable paper edited by two members of the Convention, we translate the following article. *Gen. Adv.*

" The English government appear desirous of treating republicans as wild beasts, who are to be brought to submit through hunger only; for they have ordered neutral vessels, loaded with provisions for our ports, to be stopt. If ever reprisals are warranted, it is when the necessaries of life are to be provided. The Convention has decreed this day, Thursday, May 9th, upon the report of their Committee of Marine, that the French ships of war and privateers may stop, and send into the ports of the republic, all vessels belonging to neutral powers, laden in the whole or in part with provisions for our Enemies."

The collection in this city, for the relief of the unfortunate St. Domingo sufferers, independent of the Theatre, and Circus benefits, and of the collection made by the French Patriotic Society, already exceeds 10,000 dollars. The subscription is not yet completed, and will probably produce 3000 more.

Captain Watson of the schooner Dolphin, arrived here on Tuesday, with 67 passengers from Cape Francois. On the passage she was boarded by a Bermuda privateer, commanded by one M'Dougal, who plundered the passengers of ten thousand dollars property, in plate and money.

NEW-YORK, August 8.

CITIZEN GENET arrived here yesterday, at 12 o'clock: His arrival was announced by the ringing of bells, and the firing of cannon: He was received at the battery, by the Committee appointed to present him the address voted on Thursday last, and conducted to the New Coffee-House, and from thence to his lodgings in Maiden-Lane.

The following is the Address which was presented to Citizen GENET, on his arrival in this city, yesterday:

" CITIZEN,

" WE are deputed by and have the honor to address you in the name of the Republicans of this Metropolis. Informed of your arrival in our country, we have been long earnestly wishing to receive you as the Representative of a nation struggling in the glorious cause of Freedom and Humanity;—of a nation animated by sentiments too congenial with our own, not to excite the warmest sympathy of friendship and exultation.

" 'Tis true we feel the distresses of your country, we lament the blood of patriot heroes, and the miseries of the innocent, by the obstinacy of pride and the cruelty of ambition. But liberty is too valuable not to be purchased at any price; and we are not to damp the joy inspired on this occasion, by recalling to mind at present what our own liberties have cost us, or the immense sacrifices made by your countrymen on the altar of freedom.

" We confidently trust, that under the guidance, of a benign, though unseen arm, the political circumstances of mankind are rapidly meliorating and improving, that the Republic of France is made a most distinguished instrument in this great, this godlike work; and we should do violence to our feelings, were we not to seize an occasion like the present, to manifest to the world, how much we are interested in the dawn of universal happiness, in the triumph of Liberty, and in its certain consequences, the peace and prosperity of nations.

" From the timely aid of France, these United States have been brought to the full enjoyment of the blessings of Civil Liberty.

" The services of your countrymen, in the hour of our distress, were essential, and were cheerfully rendered, and the despots may absurdly claim the merit of them.

" We know better to whom the sentiments of gratitude is to be directed; and we ardently wish that sentiment ers of our rights, and in the patriots of France, the benefactors of America.

" We, this day tender to you our hearts, and through you to your nation, our warm and undisguised affections. Be assured, sir, we are both ready and willing to tender you every service and assistance, consistent with our reciprocal welfare and with the duty we owe our country; nay more exultingly would we sacrifice a liberal portion of our dearest interests, could there result in your behalf an adequate advantage.

" The voice of our government has through its Executive, declared the neutrality of the United States, as relative to all acts of hostility. We regard that sacred voice with attention; but no one is a stranger to the part all good men take in your revolution. As the sentiment relates to question and principle, there is no neutrality. The virtuous and the wise through all ranks of society are enlisted with you! 'Tis vice, ignorance, and cowardice, that alone oppose the empire of truth and independence, or shrink from the common cause of human nature.

" Firm and steady friends you will ever find in the republican sons of Columbia, whose most earnest prayers to the great Arbiter of nations, is, and will be, that the liberties of both of our countries may remain incorruptible and immortal;—that the world may see, in their example and felicity, the paths of social improvement, and the inestimable prize of virtuous exertion.

" Permit us, worthy citizen, to express to you our highest esteem for your person and character, our sincerest wishes in general for your personal happiness and prosperity, and in particular, that you may long fulfil the duties of your exalted station, so as to merit the approbation of your own heart, and to secure the plaudit of your constituents.

JAMES NICHOLSON, *Chairman.*
WHITE MATLACK, *Sec'ry.*

THE ANSWER.

CITIZEN GENET.

Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, to the REPUBLICANS of NEW-YORK.

FROM the first moment of my arrival on this continent, I wished for an opportunity to pay a visit to our Republican brethren of New-York, and greet them with the embrace of fraternal affection. Important and urgent business has prevented me from executing sooner this my favourite design—but it now fills me with the greatest joy, that I am at last enabled to find myself in the midst of you.

Your address, fraught with the most genuine principles of Republicanism, and with that lively sensibility which kindred feelings only can excite in the citizens of our nation towards those of another, has filled my heart with the tenderest emotions, and with sensations too strong for utterance.

" I shall transmit to my countrymen these generous effusions of your friendship; and let me ever assure you, that every sentiment it contains, will meet on their part with the most cordial reciprocity.

" On this joyful occasion, recollection ought not indeed to be tortured with the remembrance of past sufferings, but a Frenchman, at this critical juncture, cannot help animating his hopes, with the example of the long and severe trials of the citizens of New-York, and of their glorious triumph.

" May you enjoy, long, very long, the precious fruits of that triumph; may the peace, the glory, and the independence of the United States, last as long as the soil on which you tread. These are not only my individual wishes, but they are also the wishes of the country I have the honour to represent, and she has expressed them to you, in the most unequivocal manner.

" In the midst of her distresses, while you are the only Ally to whom she is entitled to look for assistance, she has preferred enjoying the spectacle of your prosperity, and calling on you to partake of all the riches of her commerce, to involving you with her in a common danger. Still she has not ceased relying on your friendship, and on all the aids which you yourselves might think in your power to afford. Still she expects from you a faithful and a punctual observance of those treaties, which she has entered into with you, in the hour of your danger, and of which she has fulfilled her part, in a manner worthy of herself.

" In this respect; I cannot interpret otherwise than you have done, the declaration of your government.—They must know, that the strict performance of treaties is the best and safest policy; they may know, that good faith alone, can insure respectability to a nation; that a pusillanimous conduct provokes insolence, and brings upon a country, those very dangers which it weakly means to avert.

There is indeed but too much reason to fear that you are involved in the general conspiracy of tyrants against liberty. They never will, they never can forgive you, for having been the first to proclaim the rights of man. But you will force them to respect you, by pursuing with firmness the only path which is consistent with your national honor and dignity.

The cause of France is the cause of all mankind, and no nation is more deeply interested than you are in its success. Whatever fate awaits her you are ultimately to share. But the cause of liberty is great and shall prevail.

And if France under a despotic yoke has been able so successfully to assert your rights, they can never again be endangered, while she is at liberty to exert in your support, that powerful arm which now defies the combined efforts of a whole world.

Accept my most grateful thanks, for your kind wishes for my personal happiness. May France, may America, may the citizens of New-York, be happy, and your wish shall be fulfilled. GENET.

AUGUST 9.

PROCEEDINGS OF YESTERDAY.

IT must have afforded the most perfect satisfaction, to the friends of order, peace, and national independence, to have been present at the meeting of the Citizens yesterday; one sentiment alone animated the assembly, which was peace to America, and a conduct friendly and impartial to the whole world; the most decided opinion, on these points, unanimously prevailed; and present interesting period of our national affairs; the administration of the President of the United States received the warmest, and most affectionate approbation, and it was clearly evinced that this great and virtuous patriot possesses the hearts, and confidence of his fellow-citizens; the military character of Washington is already established; his civil administration has thus far obtained applause; but the scene before us remains to be closed:—If this illustrious man shall be equally successful in establishing the neutrality, and preserving the peace of his country, his genius must be confessed to be more universal, and his character will be more perfect, than perhaps has before fallen to the lot of any man.

The proceedings were prefaced by an interesting and independent speech by Col. Troup, and the resolutions which follow, were adopted without a dissenting voice.

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NICHOLAS CRUGER, in the Chair.

RESOLVED, That the late Proclamation, of the President of the United States, recommending a conduct friendly and impartial towards all the powers at war, was in our opinion a wise and well-timed measure of his administration, and merits our warmest approbation.

Resolved, That in our opinion, the Governor of this State is well entitled to the acknowledgments of his fellow-citizens, for his prompt and decided support of the system of Neutrality and peace enjoined by the Proclamation.

Resolved, That the interest and duty of all good citizens conspire to unite them on the present occasion, in supporting the Magistrates of our country; in their exertions to maintain peace, and to avoid the calamities of war.

Resolved, That while we cheerfully co-operate in the fulfilment of the treaties of the United States, we will cautiously avoid every measure which may be liable to interrupt the neutrality and peace of our country.

Resolved, That in our opinion, it is repugnant to the laws of the land, and injurious to the best interests of our country, for any citizen to enter on board of, or be concerned in fitting out any privateer, or letter of marque, to cruize against any nation at peace with these States; and that the friends of order and good government, are bound to discountenance, and by all lawful means to prevent the same.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting, be requested to transmit copies of the preceding resolutions, signed by him, to the President of the United States, and to the Governor of this State, respectively.

By Order of the Meeting,
NICHOLAS CRUGER, CHAIRMAN.

AUGUST 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz to his brother here, dated June 24.

" There is a hot war with the Spaniards and French. We had accounts from Malaga of a battle being fought between the French and Spaniards; the French have defeated them, with the loss of about two thousand men, and the Spaniards lost upwards of six thousand men.

" The French have got the straights blocked up at Malaga, with a strong fleet. Last week Admiral Hood stopped here with 28 sail of the line. Six of them came in and anchored. There has been several of their officers on board us.—They seem to speak very unfavourable of their expedition. Their ships in general are very indifferently manned.—

" They are to be joined by 20 sail of the line of Spaniards, which are lying here now; there are 6 ships of 126 guns, they are just waiting for orders, so I expect there will be warm work shortly.

" The Spaniards are daily bringing in some paltry prizes of the French; but get none of any consequence. The Spaniards seem in general low-spirited, and I believe they are d—mn—ly afraid of the French coming too far into their country. We have flying news of several places revolting to the French, near their lines, if that be the case, Spain will not stand it long."

AUGUST 17.

The following copy of a letter was received by Mr. Cruger, from the President of the United States, in answer to the one which Mr. Cruger wrote to the President, covering the resolutions passed by our fellow-citizens, at their meeting on the 8th inst.

To NICHOLAS CRUGER, *Esq; Chairman of the Meeting of the Citizens of New-York:*

SIR,

YOUR letter, conveying to me the resolutions of the citizens of New-York, at their late meeting, affords me much satisfaction.

The approving voice of my fellow-citizens can never be heard by me with indifference: That of the inhabitants of your respectable metropolis must always give particular pleasure. An unanimity so perfect, as appears to have prevailed among them, upon an occasion so interesting to our national peace and happiness, furnishes an example of good sense, moderation and patriotic virtue, which cannot cease to be remembered to their honour. Discerning in it a sure pledge of the firm and persevering support; I request you to make known to them the high sense I entertain of the dispositions they have manifested, and the complete reliance I place upon those dispositions.

I cannot omit the opportunity of publicly uniting with them in acknowledging the prompt and decided co-operation of the Governor of New-York towards the support of the neutrality of our country. The disposition hitherto shown by the chief Magistrates of the several States, in relation to this point, is a pleasing evidence of a spirit of concert for the general good, happily calculated to harmonize and invigorate all the parts of our political system. GEO. WASHINGTON.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman of information, who has lately passed through France and Netherlands, to his friend in Boston, dated London June 5.

" I am very confident that the French cannot be subdued, and in case Conde and Valenciennes should be taken, the combined powers will not be a step nearer the object they aim at, than they are at present,

PITTSBURG, August 3.

Four boats arrived here on Wednesday last from Fort-Washington—we hear that great preparations are making, and large quantities of provisions, &c. laying in at the different frontier garrisons, which seems to indicate a campaign this fall, provided a peace is not made.—It is also said 2000 militia from Kentucky, under Gen. Scott, will accompany our army, if a campaign takes place.

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"We know better to whom the sentiments of gratitude is to be directed; and we ardently wish that sentiment indelibly impressed on the hearts of our remotest posterity. We recognize in the defenders of their own, the defenders of our rights, and in the patriots of France, the benefactors of America.

"We, this day tender to you our hearts, and through you to your nation, our warm and undisguised affections. Be assured, sir, we are both ready and willing to tender you every service and assistance, consistent with our reciprocal welfare and with the duty we owe our country; nay more exultingly would we sacrifice a liberal portion of our dearest interests, could there result in your behalf an adequate advantage.

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"The French have got the straights blocked up at Malaga, with a strong fleet. Last week Admiral *Hood* stopped here with 28 sail of the line. Six of them came in and anchored: There has been several of their officers on board us.—They seem to speak very unfavourable of their expedition. Their ships in general are very indifferently manned.—

"They are to be joined by 20 sail of the line of Spaniards, which are lying here now; there are 6 ships of 120 guns, they are just waiting for orders, so I expect there will be warm work shortly.

"The Spaniards are daily bringing in some paltry prizes of the French; but get none of any consequence. The Spaniards seem in general low-spirited, and I believe they are d—mn—ly afraid of the French coming too far into their country. We have flying news of several places revolting to the French, near their lines; if that be the case, Spain will not stand it long."

AUGUST 17.

The following copy of a letter was received by Mr. Cruger, from the President of the United States, in answer to the one which Mr. Cruger wrote to the President, covering the resolutions passed by our fellow-citizens, at their meeting on the 8th inst.

To NICHOLAS CRUGER, *Esq; Chairman of the Meeting of the Citizens of New-York:*

SIR,

YOUR letter, conveying to me the resolutions of the citizens of New-York, at their late meeting, affords me much satisfaction.

The approving voice of my fellow-citizens can never be heard by me with indifference: That of the inhabitants of your respectable metropolis must always give particular pleasure. An unanimity so perfect, as appears to have prevailed among them, upon an occasion so interesting to our national peace and happiness, furnishes an example of good sense, moderation and patriotic virtue, which cannot cease to be remembered to their honour. Discerning in it a sure pledge of the firm and persevering support; I request you to make known to them the high sense I entertain of the dispositions they have manifested, and the complete reliance I place upon those dispositions.

I cannot omit the opportunity of publicly uniting with them in acknowledging the prompt and decided co-operation of the Governor of New-York towards the support of the neutrality of our country. The disposition hitherto shown by the chief Magistrates of the several States, in relation to this point, is a pleasing evidence of a spirit of concert for the general good, happily calculated to harmonize and invigorate all the parts of our political system. GEO. WASHINGTON.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman of information, who has lately passed through France and the Netherlands, to his friend in Boston, dated London, June 5.

"I am very confident that the French cannot be subdued, and in case Conde and Valenciennes should be taken, the combined powers will not be a step nearer the object they aim at, than they are at present; because Lisle, and several other towns are so strongly fortified, that it is impossible they should advance into the coun-

try even were they superior in the field, which is not the case."

Capt. Gregory Powers, of the brig Hiram, arrived here last Wednesday, in 14 days from Cape-Francois, was boarded on the 31st of August, by the sloop Susannah, of New-Providence, Capt. Tucker, mounting 8 guns, off the West Caicos, who robbed the passengers of every article they had on board; they even took two yards of linen from one of them. He robbed them of about 300 joes in cash, and nearly the same in plate. Six negroes were also taken by him, two of them being favourite slaves, a girl and boy, were redeemed, at the request of the owners, by Capt. Powers, the girl for 200 dollars, and the boy for 150. Tucker had five vessels in tow, all of whom he had robbed of property. Captain Powers supposes Tucker had upwards of half a million of dollars worth of property on board, which the pickarooning miscreant had taken from distressed French families. The following is a copy of a bill of sale given by Tucker to Capt. Powers: "Received, West-Caicos, August 21st, 1793, of Capt. Gregory Powers, the sum of 108 dollars, for a negro wench, Zelia, taken by the privateer sloop Susannah, of New-Providence, out of of the brigantine Hiram, she being French property.

FRANCIS TUCKER.

Capt. Niel, of the ship Diligence, was boarded, on his passage, by the sloop Sally, Capt. Amory, of St. Kitts from Guadaloupe. Capt. Niel was taken on board the privateer, and his vessel sent into St. Kitts, where, after overhauling her, and finding no French property on board, they dismissed her.

Capt. Niel informs, that on the 26th July Admiral Gardner, with the fleet, lay in St. Kitts road, with a fleet of 100 sail of merchantmen, which were to sail, under his convoy, on the 31st for London. The Duke, a 98 gun ship, one of the above fleet, which had been dismasted at Martinique, was to sail in a few days for Halifax.

HARTFORD, August 12.

The affray that took place the other day, in the New-York Tontine Coffee-House, between some citizens of New-York, and an officer of the British frigate Boston, (who had been sent up Prize-Master of the Republican French privateer) is said to have arisen from the following circumstance:—The officer, after vociferating against the Americans as a nation, offered to bet a wager of 200 dollars, that the Boston would take the Ambuscade frigate, in the intended engagement—"and he would instantly stake the money, provided he was sure it would be *safe*, in this country.—Upon this Mr. Jessop knocked him down—the officer rose, and drew his sword;—he was again knocked down; then seized by the nape of the neck, and the waistband of his breeches, and tossed from the gallery into the street.—Some mercantile persons attempted to be insolent, in his behalf, but were soon hushed, by a saving glimpse of the *Liberty-Cap*.

NEWPORT, August 20.

A Correspondent observes, that the National Convention sometime ago considered Ambassadors and Consuls as *Emissaries of Discord, privileged Spies, &c.*—and to confirm this Opinion, they have now sent us Citizen Genet. Though this may not be universally true, yet it is sufficiently so, to render it necessary to watch the Agents of foreign Government with Suspicion.

Major General SIMEON MARTIN, of this Town, has been pleased to appoint Mr. *Joseph Potter*, of Middletown, his Second Aid-de Camp, with the Rank of Major.

Captain Bompard has presented to the New-York Tammany Society the Colours which his Frigate wore during the Engagement between the l'Embuscade and Boston.

The Merchants and others, Inhabitants of the Towns of Beverly, Plymouth, New Bedford, and several other Towns in Massachusetts, have passed sundry Resolutions expressive of a full Approbation of the President's Proclamation of Neutrality.

Capt. Howland, who lately arrived at New-Bedford, was taken by a British armed Schooner, said to be a Privateer, on his Passage from St. Marcs. The Captain of the Schooner, after putting several of his Crew on board of Capt. Howland's Vessel, ordered the Prize-Master to carry her into New-Providence. But after the Schooner left him, he rose upon the Prize-Master and Crew, retook his Vessel, and, with the Assistance of his own Men, arrived safe at New Bedford.

On the 8th Instant, arrived at Baltimore, Captain Hartley, in the Schooner Rachel, in 13 Days from Jeremie.—Capt. Hall informed Captain Hartley, that he left Aux Cayes the 20th July last, that the Mulattoes had got Possession of the Fort there, and were able to destroy the Town at their Pleasure; but it was supposed, that for their own Interest they would not destroy the Town: They were determined to proceed to Jeremie.

Agreeable to the Proclamations of the Governors of the English West-India Islands, American Vessels are permitted to carry into those Islands the following Articles only, viz. Live Stock, Lumber, Flour, Bread, Grain, Peas and Beans.

MARRIED]—At Tiverton, Mr. NATHANIEL BRIGGS, jun. to Miss PATIENCE COOKE, Daughter of John Cooke, Esq.

"*If all the social Virtues join'd*
Can Peace and Happiness bestow,
This Man may surely hope to find,
As much as Mortals need to know."

DIED.]—Miss HANNAH GREEN, in the 19th Year of her Age, Daughter of Mr. John Green.

From a late London Paper.

MR. BURKE lets slip no opportunity, in the House of Commons, of heaping indiscriminate abuse upon every member of the National Convention. Condorcet was some time ago asked by a friend, why he did not give him the retort courteous in the national convention. The philosopher gave no other answer, than by relating the following anecdote.

"Somebody told the duke of Orleans, when he was regent of France, during the minority of Louis XV. that a very silly parish priest had abused him most grossly in the pulpit; to which the regent, who was much above resenting the insults of fools, replied very coolly, *why does the blockhead meddle with me, I am not of his pa-*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Aug. 19.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Fanny, Harris,	New-London
—— Peggy, Bliss,	New-York
—— Polly, Briggs,	Long-Island
—— William, Weaver,	Ditto
—— Nancy, Borden,	Ditto
—— Susannah, Phillips,	Boston
—— Federal, Earl,	Cape Francois
—— Ceres, Child,	St. Christopher's
Snow Mary, Brown,	St. Croix
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop William, Weaver,	Sagg Harbour
—— Peggy, Bliss,	New-York
—— Betty, Read,	Connecticut
—— Sally, Hall,	Alexandria
—— Warwick, Westcott,	Virginia
Brig Dolphin, Mosher,	West-Indies

[*BY AUTHORITY.*]

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, *August 22*, 1793, will be presented,

A PLAY and FARCE,

As will be expressed in the BILLS for the Day.

☞ The Doors of the THEATRE will be opened at Half past 6, and the Curtain drawn up precisely at Half past 7 o'Clock.

☞ The Public are respectfully informed, that the Days of performing, in future, will be on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6s.—Side-Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 1s. 6d.

To be SOLD,

At Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's Wharff, in Newport, on Thursday, the 22d of August, 1793,

ABOUT eleven Hogsheads of Rum, a Quantity of old Ropes, old Canvas, a new Mainsail, old Iron, Spars, old and new empty Water-Casks, Iron bound; Two Bower-Anchors, one Stream and Kedge-Anchors, with Iron Stocks; a long Boat and Oars, with other small Articles, which were saved from the BRIG stranded near the Light House, JOHN ROSS, Master.

Newport, Aug 19, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, in Thames-Street, opposite the Street leading to the Point-Bridge, late belonging to the Estate of JAMES KEITH, deceased.—Any Person disposed to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber,

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 19th 8th Month 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE in the Main-Street, in Newport, with Six Rooms on the lower Floor, and Four above Stairs; and a good Garden, with a Well of Water in the Yard.—For further Particulars, inquire of

WILLIAM SLOCUM.

Newport, August 19 1793.

On Wednesday, the 21st of August inst. at 11 o'Clock, at the Wharf of Capt. CALEB GARDNER, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, for the Benefit of the Owners,

The SHIP

BARBICE VALLANCE,

Burthen 300 Tons, with her Tackle and Apparel, as she came from Sea.

Newport, Aug. 12, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY—a beautiful Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS—best warranted SCYTHES—and a good Assortment of Iron Potts, Kettles, Skillets, &c.

Newport, June 27, 1793.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 29th Day of September next,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, together with a large Garden LOT adjoining, situated on Easton's Point, the Property of WILLIAM REDWOOD, of Philadelphia.—Said House is now repairing, and will be put in complete Order.—For Terms apply to

V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, July 6, 1793.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and soft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand sundry Articles, which they will sell on the very lowest Terms, by Wholesale and Retail, (many of which lower than the first Cost) for Cash, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy and Geneva,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Excellent Bohea Tea,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raisins,
Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Assortment of Glass Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Brushes,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindstones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
Excellent Salt for the Fishery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Cabooses,
Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Close Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Assortment of Hollow Ware,
20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass,
Cod-Hooks,
Bar-Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimstone,
Copperas,
Alum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick and Lignumvitæ,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat-Irons,
Brass Candlesticks,
Brass Kettles,
Steelyards,
Scale-Beams,
Chest and Padlocks,
Candle Snuffers,
Penknives,
Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

A General Assortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Also, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commission, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Persons having Accounts open with the said CLARKE & HAMMOND, are desired to call and close the same, by Cash or otherwise.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the last Ships from Europe, and ready for Sale, by

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET,

A very General Assortment of

ENGLISH and *INDIA* GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Broadcloths of all Colours, from 5s. to the best Superfine,
Kerseymeres—a great Variety,
Calicoes and Chintzes, some as low as 1s/6 per Yard,
Velvets, Royal Ribs, Janes and Fustians,
Striped and plain Nankeens,
Irish Linens, Muslins at 14d. and upwards,
A great Variety of Looking Glasses.

All which may be had, by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rate.

Said GREENS respectfully acknowledge the ample Favours of their good Customers, in Town and Country, and hope to serve them no less to their Satisfaction for the future.

N B. Country Produce will be received in Pay, at the highest Prices.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask, or Case,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Molasses, by the Hogshead,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Flour, by the Barrel,
Russia Duck, by the Bolt,
And Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimension, may be supplied on the shortest Notice, by applying to him.

ALSO,

Three good Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town, which he will sell cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—He has now on Hand, a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, and warranted as good.

☞ He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER

Newport, June 22, 1793.

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Capt. Gregory Powers, of the brig Hiram, arrived here last Wednesday, in 14 days from Cape-Francois, was boarded on the 3d of August, by the sloop Susannah, of New-Providence, Capt. Tucker, mounting 8 guns, off the West Caicos, who robbed the passengers of every article they had on board; they even took two yards of linen from one of them. He robbed them of about 300 joes in cash, and nearly the same in plate. Six negroes were also taken by him, two of them being favourite slaves, a girl and boy, were redeemed, at the request of the owners, by Capt. Powers, the girl for 100 dollars, and the boy for 150. Tucker had five vessels in tow, all of whom he had robbed of property. Captain Powers supposes Tucker had upwards of half a million of dollars worth of property on board, which the pickarooning miscreant had taken from distressed French families. The following is a copy of a bill of sale given by Tucker to Capt. Powers: Received, West-Caicos, August 1st, 1793, of Capt. Gregory Powers, the sum of 108 dollars, for a negro wench, Zelia, taken by the privateer sloop Susannah, of New-Providence, out of of the brigantine Hiram, she being French property.

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District of Newport, Aug. 19.

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—— Peggy, Bliss,	New-York
—— Polly, Briggs,	Long Island
—— William, Weaver,	Ditto
—— Nancy, Borden,	Ditto
—— Susannah, Phillips,	Boston
—— Federal, Earl,	Cape Francois
—— Ceres, Child,	St. Christopher's
Snow Mary, Brown,	St. Croix
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop William, Weaver,	Sagg Harbour
—— Peggy, Bliss,	New-York
—— Betty, Read,	Connecticut
—— Sally, Hall,	Alexandria
—— Warwick, Westcott,	Virginia
Brig Dolphin, Mosher,	West-Indies

[BY AUTHORITY.]

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Newport, June 17, 1793.

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And entered upon the 12th Day of September next,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, together with a large Garden LOT adjoining, situated on Easton's Point, the Property of WILLIAM REDWOOD, of Philadelphia.—Said House is now repairing, and will be put in complete Order.—For Terms apply to

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☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

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Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Assortment of Glass Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Brushes,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindstones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
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Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Cabooses,
Kitchen Stoves,
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Close Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Assortment of Hollow Ware,
20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass,
Cod-Hooks,
Bar-Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimstone,
Copperas,
Alum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick and Lignumvitæ,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat-Irons,
Brass Candlesticks,
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Steelyards,
Scale-Beams,
Chest and Padlocks,
Candle Snuffers,
Penknives,
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A General Assortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Also, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

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A very General Assortment of
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GOODS,
Amongst which are,

Broadcloths of all Colours, from 5s. to the best Superfine,
Kerlameres—a great Variety,
Calicoes and Chintzes, some as low as 1/8 per Yard,
Velvets, Royal Ribs, Janes and Fustians,
Striped and plain Nankeens,
Irish Linens, Muslins at 14d. and upwards,
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Molasses, by the Hogshead,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Flour, by the Barrel,
Russia Duck, by the Bolt,
And Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimension, may be supplied on the shortest Notice, by applying to him.

A L S O,

Three good Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town, which he will sell cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—He has now on Hand, a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, and warranted as good.

*** He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, June 22, 1793.

The ROYALIST and REPUBLICAN.

Humourous Narrative of a Battle between an African Lion, and a North-Carolina Snapping Turtle.

[*From the North Carolina Journal.*]

A FAM'D Hibernian, in this curious age,
Confin'd the king of beasts within a cage;
Keeping his Majesty in *durance vile*—
From place to place he journied many a mile;
Travell'd thro' Chowan, Halifax and Nash,
And pocketed a deviliſh deal of cash,
Commenc'd a gentleman, and taught to play,
He grew in grace with fortune every day:
As fully eloquent, as Stentor lou',
Thus he harangu'd the ever wond'ring crowd.
Come gentlemen—behold the tweeted creature,
That e'er was modell'd by the Lords of nature.
A ſp & cle to feaſt a curious eye on—
Come gentlemen, *walk up and ſee the Lion!*
All beaſts confeſs'd his tyranny compleat,
And, trembling, crouch'd for mercy at his feet:
No animal his peerleſs power withſtood,
He reign'd the monarch of the foreſt wood.
Sole ſov'reign of the plain; no odds he begs
Of any beaſt that walks upon four legs.
At length a *planter*, in our modern days,
To ſee the mightieſt monarch in a cage
Is no new thing!—but, by the immortal gods,
If you declare this Lion like *no odds*
An animal I'll bring, ſhall make him roar,
And bathe that viſage with his royal gore:
Make you the wager—and behold who loſes:
Done, ſaid the *maſter*, for an hundred dollars!—
Off went the planter for his beaſt, ſo keen,
All wond'ring what the devil he could mean.
At length he brought—the Lion to oppoſe,
What ſeem'd "A fiddle that had feet and toes."*
Here, boaſtful wretch, behold this *loggerhead*,
Who never from his adverſary fled:
Sole monarch of the ſwamp—he fights his foe
With certain ſkill, and conquers at a blow,
Shew him the royal Lion, and you'll ſee
He'll reverence Kings like *Prince Egalite*.
Now for the fight the combatants prepare.
Now in the cage behold th'adventrous pair!
The ſcales of victory hanging in the ſkies,
Were then diſcovered by poetic eyes;
Wavering, in doubt, unknowing to ſubſide,
For *Carolina's boaſt* or *Afric's pride*.
While *Tarapen*, beneath his coat of mail,
Took in, ſecure, his head and legs and tail.
So when the wind blows hard, and thunders roll,
And tempeſts ſhake the world from to pole to pole:
The cautious ſailor, ſees the verging woe,
Furls up his ſails and drops the yards below,
Rides on the billows top, ſublime and vaſt;
And ſcorns, ſerene, the elemental blaſt.
Advancing firm—the monarch of the plain
Laſh'd his long tail, and rear'd his mighty mane,
Held out his princely paw—and at one thwack,
Extended Tarapen upon his back:
But free from pain, and without loſs of gore,
The *Carolinian* round his legs once more,
Laugh'd at the Lion's ſtrength, and mock'd his frown,
And roſe the ſtronger for the knock he got down:
'Twas thus of old—poetic fiction ſhews,
Hercides fought, and thus *Anteus* roſe.
Hark! from the ſkies a crackling peal of thunder!
The gods and goddeſſes look down with wonder:
'Tis a Big Turtle with the Lion ſtrives!
They never ſaw ſuch fighting in their lives.
Now *let the Carolinian win*—JOVE ſaid,
And ſhook the reverend honors of his head,
Whom JUPITER befriends, muſt then prevail,
So ſmiling VICTORY turns the dubious ſcale.
Leo, unknowing; whom he had to fight,
Stoop'd down his head to take a nearer ſight—
While *Tarapen*, firm, watching, never fear'd,
Directly ſeiz'd his neighbors by the beard:
Tartar, to bit the Lion by the jowl,
He could not diſengage him of his foul.
Clinch'd in the fleſh, each tooth with iron grip,
Like Vulcan's pincers, tore the monarch's lip:
Cloſe as a lover to his miſtreſs dear;
Cloſe as the pillory to a raſcal's ear;
Cloſe as a miſer, to a bag of joes.
So cloſe hung *Tarapen* to *Leo's* noſe.
Soon as the *maſter* ſaw what come to paſs;
Not *Sancho* griev'd ſo loudly for his aſs;
Not with more ſorrow did the Trojan dames,
Bewail their *Hector* dead, and Troy in flames;
Not trembling *Frenchmen* ſhew more rage and fear,
At the laſt tear of General *Dumourier*
At length, to generous pity attachin'd,
With god-like ſympathy within his mind,
The great Hibernian ey'd the fray as cruel,
In tears exclaiming, O, my beaſt! my jewel!
Then to the planter turn'd—Ah! deareſt honey,
Releaſe my Lion and receive your money!
The ſubtil hero, liking well the truce,
Receiv'd his bet, and let the Lion looſe:
Then to the mighty conqueror ſaid, Yes! go,
Enjoy your freedom in the vale below;
Ne'er may you want a wife in ev'ry place,
Some black ey'd mud nymph, for your fond embrace,
O! may your bed of laurel leaves be made,
And ſweet magnolias bloſſom round your head;
Amphibious victor! Tarapen divine!
Yours be the glory, but the wager mine!

* See "A Tour in the United States," by one Smith.—He thus deſcribes the Tarapen:—I ſaw an animal crawl behind a rock, which I could compare to nothing but a fiddle, with feet to it."—A book beneath criticiſm, and containing nothing to excite admiration, but a long liſt of *noble* ſubſcribers.

To be SOLD, by
JOHN COGGESHALL,
A Quantity of SOLE-LEATHER, by

Clarke & Hammond

HAVE a few TICKETS for Sale, in the WASHINGTON HOTEL *LOTTERY*—it applied for immediately.

Newport, July 31, 1793.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Perſons who have Accounts or Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances ſhould be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS,
} *Executors.*

Newport, Auguſt 5, 1713.

War Department,

Auguſt 1ſt, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to which they are intitled for Six Months of their annual Penſion, from the 4th Day of March laſt, and which will become due on the 5th of September next, will be paid on the ſaid Day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively under the uſual Regulations.

By Command of the
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES,
H. KNOX, *Secretary at War.*

N. B. *The Printers in the reſpective States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their Newſpapers for the Space of two Months.*

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel,
Muſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Cooking.

SPRING GOODS.

A large Aſſortment, juſt opened and expoſed for Sale, by

Caleb Green,

Two or Three Doors North of the Church-Lane,

As Cheap as ever!

N. B. He heartily thanks his Friends and Cuſtomers for their paſt Favours, and flatters himſelf they will ſtill find it to their Intereſt to afford him their Cuſtom.

Mc. CANN,

LADIES HAIR DRESSER, FROM *NEW-YORK*,

Reſpectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport,

THAT he has arrived here, with an Intention of carrying on his Buſineſs: He has now the neweſt Faſhions, from London and Paris:—He makes Ladies BRAIDS, CUSHIONS, RINGLETS, &c.—they are made to fit, like Hair of natural Growth, and will baffle the niceſt Inſpection.—He alſo makes the neweſt faſhion'd full-dreſſed CAPS, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, that will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, will pleaſe to ſend to his Shop, in the Main Street, next Door but one to the THEATRE—where he will be happy to receive their Commands.

Mc. CANN having, for a Series of Time, had the Honour of dreſſing ſome of the firſt Ladies on the Continent—hopes he will, by his Aſſiduity and ſincere Wiſh to pleaſe, merit the Favour and Patronage of the liberal Inhabitants of Newport.

June 17, 1793.

We the Subſcribers being, by

the Hon. Town Council of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of WILLIAM WEAVER, late of ſaid Newport, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe: We do hereby notify ſaid Creditors to bring in their Claims againſt ſaid deceaſed, unto either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, in ſaid Newport, at any Time within ſaid Term.

LEWIS BULLOD,
WILLIAM CASWELL.

N. B. Thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are required to make Payment to

ELIZABETH WEAVER, Adminiſtratrix.

Newport, Auguſt 5, 1793.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of ISAAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcribers for Settlement, on the Second Tueſday of every Month, for Six Months from this Date, at the Houſe of Mr. Abraham Manchester, in ſaid Tiverton; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment within the above Period, to either of us.

PHILIP MANCHESTER,
ISAAC MANCHESTER,
} Executors.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

Informs his good Cuſtomers, and the Public in general,

THAT he has juſt received from England, via New-York, a freſh Supply of ſeaſonable GOODS, which he is ſelling, at the very loweſt Rates.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, May 27, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

WILLIAM LADD

Moſt reſpectfully informs the Public,

That he has for Sale, at his Shop, the Corner of the New-Lane,

MADEIRA	Wines	Prunes	
Sherry		Citron	
Lisbon		Sugar Plumbs of all Sorts	
Port		Freſh Raiſins, per Cask or lb.	
Malaga		Anchovies	
Weſt-India	Rum	Thin-ſhell'd	Almonds
New-England		Sugar'd	
Cherry		Sugar Plumbs	
Gin		Barley Sugar	
Anniſeed Cordial		Brown Sugar	
Doctor Stevens		Loaf Do.	
Hyſon	TEAS	Molaſſes	
Hyſon-Skin		Chocolate	
Souchong		Coffee	
Bohea		Starch	
Nutmegs		Flour	
Cinnamon		Writing-Paper	per Ream
Cloves		Wrapping-Paper	
Mace		Cotton Wool	
Alſpice		WINDOW-GLASS	
Ginger		Ground Camwood	
Pepper		Ground	Redwood
Olives		Stick	
Capers		Flour	Brimſtone
Florence Oil		Roll	
Beſt Bourdeaux Ditto, in Bottles		Indigo	
Engliſh Muſtard		Copperas	
Freſh Malaga Grapes		Allum	
Beſt Turkey Figs, per Box or lb.		Beſt Boſton made SNUFF per Bladder.	

ALSO,

A large Aſſortment of Crockery-Ware,
An Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,
Cutlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

For SALE, by
JAMES CAHOON & SON,
Oppoſite the GOLDEN EAGLE,

BEST Engliſh,		Stone,	Yellow,
White,	Lead,	Spruce,	
Red,		Spaniſh Brown,	
Engliſh Ochre,		Venetian Red.	

Any of the above Paints per Caſk, Cwt. or ſmall Quantity—either dry or ground in Oil.

Verdigreaſe,	Patent Yellow,
Pruſſian Blue,	Leaf Gold,
Vermilion,	White Vitrol.

Linſeed Oil, per Caſk or Gallon.
Varniſh, Spirits Turpentine.

A large Aſſortment of Painters Brufhes; Tallow, Tar, Scrubbing and Houſe Ditto,

10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 8 by 6 Window Glaſs—Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST,

Has juſt imported, from LONDON *and* AMSTERDAM,

A FRESH Aſſortment of DRUGGISTS' WARE, &c. &c. which he has for ſell, at his Shop, in Thames-Street; amongſt which are the following Articles, viz.——Hooper's, Anderſon's and Lockyer's, Pills—Bateman's Drops—Turlington's Balſam—Francis's Female Strengthening Elixir—Britiſh Oil—Eſſence of Peppermint—Lumpy ſine Magniſia.

LIKEWISE,

A neat Aſſortment of Perfumes—Eſſence of Lavender—Bergamot—Oranges, and Of Rhodium—Oval Smelling-Bottles with Salts.

ALSO,

Madder—ground Redwood—Argol blue Vitriol—Oil of Vitriol—Aqua Fortis—Cloves Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Allpice—Pepper—milion—Queen's Yellow, &c. &c. &c.

WE the Subſcribers being, by the Worſhipful Town Council of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners, to the Eſtate of JOHN PERRY, late of Newport, Houſewright, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, all Perſons having any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are deſired they think fit bring in their Claims to us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, being the Time allowed by Council for that Purpoſe.

JONATHAN ALMY,
THOMAS STEVENS.

And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted

The ROYALIST and REPUBLICAN.

Humourous Narrative of a Battle between an African Lion, and a North-Carolina Snapping Turtle.

[*From the North Carolina Journal.*]

A FAM'D Hibernian, in this curious age,
Confin'd the king of beasts within a cage;
Keeping his Majesty in *durance vile*—
From place to place he journied many a mile;
Travell'd thro' Chowan, Halifax and Nash,
And pocketed a deviliſh deal of caſh,
Commence'd a gentleman, and taught to play,
He grew in grace with fortune every day:
As Fully eloquent, as Stentor loud,
Thus he harrangu'd the ever wond'ring croud.
Come gentlemen—behold the ſweeteſt creature,
That e'er was model'd by the hands of nature.
A ſpectacle to feaſt a curious eye on—
Come gentlemen, *walk up and ſee the Lion!*
All beaſts conteſs'd his tyranny complete,
And, trembling, crouch'd for mercy at his feet:
No animal his peerleſs power withſtood,
He reign'd the monarch of the Lybian wood.
Sole ſov'reign of the plain; no odds he begs
Of any beaſt that walks upon four legs.
Ah! ſaid a *planter*, in our modern age,
To ſee the mightieſt monarch in a cage
Is no new thing!—but, by the immortal gods,
If you declare this Lion alſo *he odds*,
An animal I'll bring, ſhall make him roar,
And bathe that viſage with his royal gore:
Make you the wager—and behold what follows:
Done, ſaid the *maſter*, for an hundred dollars!—
Off went the planter for his beaſt, ſo keen,
All wond'ring what the devil he could mean.
At length he brought—the Lion to oppoſe,
What ſeem'd "A fiddle that had feet and toes."*
Here, boaſtful wretch, behold this *loggerhead*,
Who never from his adverſary fled:
Sole monarch of the ſwamp—he fights his foe
With certain ſkill, and conquers at a blow,
Shew him the royal Lion, and you'll ſee
He'll reverence Kings like *Prince Egalite*.
Now for the fight the combatants prepare.
Now in the cage behold th'advent'rous pair!
The ſcales of vict'ry hanging in the ſkies,
Were then diſcovered by poetic eyes;
Wavering, in doubt, unknowing to ſubſide,
For *Carolina's boaſt* or *Afric's pride*.
While *Tarapen*, beneath his coat of mail,
Took in, ſecure, his head and legs and tail.
So when the wind blows hard, and thunders roll,
And tempeſts ſhake the world from to pole to pole:
The cautious ſailor, ſees the verging woe,
Furls up his ſails and drops the yards below,
Rides on the billows top, ſublime and vaſt;
And ſcorns, ſerene, the elemental blaſt.
Advancing firm—the monarch of the plain
Lafh'd his long tail, and rear'd his mighty mane,
Held out his princely paw—and at one thwack,
Extended Tarapen upon his back:
But free from pain, and without loſs of gore,
The *Carolinian* found his legs once more,
Laugh'd at the Lion's ſtrength, and mock'd his frown,
And roſe the ſtronger for the knocking down:
'Twas thus of old—poetic ſtory ſhews,
Alcides fought, and thus *Anteus* roſe.
Hark! from the ſkies a rattling peal of thunder!
The gods and goddeſſes look down with wonder:
'Tis a Big Turtle with the Lion ſtrives!
They never ſaw ſuch fighting in their lives.
Now *let the Carolinian win*—JOVE ſaid,
And ſhook the reverend honors of his head,
Whom JUPITER befriends, muſt then prevail,
So ſmiling VICT'RY turns the dubious ſcale.
Leo, unknowing, whom he had to fight,
Stoop'd down his head to take a nearer ſight—
While *Tarapen*, firm, watchful, never ſcar'd,
Directly ſeiz'd his highneſs by the beard:
That is, to bit the Lion by the jowl,
He could not diſengage him for his ſoul.
Clinch'd in the fleſh, each tooth with iron grip,
Like Vulcan's pincers, tore the monarch's lip:
Cloſe as a lover to his miſtreſs dear;
Cloſe as the pillory to a raſcal's ear;
Cloſe as a miſer, to a bag of joes.
So cloſe hung *Tarapen* to *Leo's* noſe.
Soon as the *maſter* ſaw what come to paſs;
Not *Sancho* griev'd ſo loudly for his aſs;
Not with more ſorrow did the Trojan dames,
Bewail their *Hector* dead, and Troy in flames;
Nor trembling *Frenchmen* ſhew more rage and fear,
At the laſt feat of General *Dumourier*.
At length, to generous pity all inclin'd,
With god-like ſympathy within his mind,
The great Hibernian ey'd the fray as cruel,
In tears exclaiming, O, my beaſt! my jewel!
Then to the planter turn'd—Ah! deareſt honey,
Releaſe my Lion and receive your money!
The ſubtil hero, liking well the truce,
Receiv'd his bet, and let the Lion looſe:
Then to the mighty conqueror ſaid, Yes! go,
Enjoy your freedom in the vale below;
Ne'er may you want a wife in ev'ry place,
Some black ey'd mud nymph, for your fond embrace,
O! may your bed of laurel leaves be made,
And ſweet magnolias bloſſom round your head;
Amphibious victor! Tarapen divine!
Yours be the glory, but the wager mine!

* See "A Tour in the United States," by one Smith.—He thus deſcribes the Tarapen:—"I ſaw an animal crawl behind a rock, which I could compare to nothing but a fiddle, with feet to it."—A book beneath criticiſm, and containing nothing to excite admiration, but a long liſt of *noble* ſubſcribers.

To be SOLD, by
JOHN COGGESHALL,
A Quantity of SOLE-LEATHER, by Wholeſale or Retail.—Alſo TAR, PITCH, TURPENTINE and ROSIN, cheap for CASH.
Newport, Auguſt 5, 1793.

Clarke & Hammond

HAVE a few TICKETS for Sale, in the WASHINGTON HOTEL *LOTTERY*—it applied for immediately.
Newport, July 31, 1793.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Perſons who have Accounts or Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances ſhould be found due to them.
JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY, } *Executors.*
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS,
Newport, Auguſt 5, 1713.

War Department,

Auguſt 1ſt, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to which they are intitled for Six Months of their annual Penſion, from the 4th Day of March laſt, and which will become due on the 5th of September next, will be paid on the ſaid Day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively under the uſual Regulations.
By Command of the
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES,
H. KNOX, *Secretary at War.*

N. B. *The Printers in the reſpective States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their Newſpapers for the Space of two Months.*

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,
Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,
Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Cooking.

SPRING GOODS.

A large Aſſortment, juſt opened and expoſed for Sale, by
Caleb Green,
Two or Three Doors North of the Church-Lane,
As Cheap as ever!

N. B. He heartily thanks his Friends and Cuſtomers for their paſt Favours, and flatters himſelf they will ſtill find it to their Intereſt to afford him their Cuſtom.

Mc. CANN,

LADIES HAIR-DRESSER, FROM *NEW-YORK*,
Reſpectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport,
THAT he has arrived here, with an Intention of carrying on his Buſineſs: He has now the neweſt Faſhions, from London and Paris:—He makes Ladies BRAIDS, CUSHIONS, RINGLETS, &c.—they are made to fit, like Hair of natural Growth, and will baffle the niceſt Inſpection.—He alſo makes the neweſt faſhion'd full-dreſſed CAPS, ſuitable for the Seaſon.
Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, that will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, will pleaſe to ſend to his Shop, in the Main-Street, next Door but one to the THEATRE—where he will be happy to receive their Commands.
Mc. CANN having, for a Series of Time, had the Honour of dreſſing ſome of the firſt Ladies on the Continent—hopes he will, by his Aſſiduity and ſincere Wiſh to pleaſe, merit the Favour and Patronage of the liberal Inhabitants of Newport.
June 17, 1793.

We the Subſcribers being, by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of WILLIAM WEAVER, late of ſaid Newport, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe; We do hereby notify ſaid Creditors to bring in their Claims againſt ſaid deceaſed, unto either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, in ſaid Newport, at any Time within ſaid Term.
LEWIS BULIOD,
WILLIAM CASWELL.
N. B. Thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are required to make Payment to
ELIZABETH WEAVER, Adminiſtratrix.
Newport, Auguſt 5, 1793.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of ISAAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcribers for Settlement, on the Second Tueſday of every Month, for Six Months from this Date, at the Houſe of Mr. Abraham Manchester, in ſaid Tiverton; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment within the above Period, to either of us.
PHILIP MANCHESTER,
ISAAC MANCHESTER,
ABRAHAM MANCHESTER, } Executors.
JOHN MANCHESTER,
Tiverton, April 2, 1793.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,
Informs his good Cuſtomers, and the Public in general,
THAT he has juſt received from England, via New-York, a freſh Supply of ſeaſonable GOODS, which he is ſelling, at the very loweſt Rates.
All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.
Newport, May 27, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,
RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

WILLIAM LADD

Moſt reſpectfully informs the Public,
That he has for Sale, at his Shop, the Corner of the New-Lane,

MADEIRA	Wines	Prunes	
Sherry		Citron	
Liſbon		Sugar Plumbs of all Sorts	
Port		Freſh Raiſins, per Caſk or lb.	
Malaga			
Weſt-India	Rum	Anchovies	
New-England		Thin-ſhell'd	Almonds
Cherry		Sugar'd	
Gin		Sugar Plumbs	
Anniſeed Cordial		Barley Sugar	
Doctor Stevens		Brown Sugar	
Hyſon	TEAS	Loaf Do.	
Hyſon-Skin		Molaſſes	
Souchong		Chocolate	
Bohea		Coffee	
Nutmegs		Starch	
Cinnamon		Flour	
Cloves		Writing-Paper	per Ream
Mace		Wrapping-Paper	
Alſpice		Cotton Wool	
Ginger		WINDOW-GLASS	
Pepper		Ground Camwood	
Olives		Ground Stick	Redwood
Capers		Flour	Brimſtone
Florence Oil		Roll	
Beſt Bourdeaux Ditto, in Bottles		Indigo	
		Copperas	
Engliſh Muſtard		Allum	
Freſh Malaga Grapes		Beſt Boſton made SNUFF per Bladder.	
Beſt Turkey Figs, per Box or lb.			

ALSO,
A large Aſſortment of Crockery-Ware,
An Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,
Cutlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

For SALE, by
JAMES CAHOON & SON,
Oppoſite the GOLDEN EAGLE,

BEST Engliſh,		Stone,	Yellow,
White,	Lead,	Spruce,	
Red,		Spaniſh Brown,	
Engliſh Ochre,		Venetian Red.	

Any of the above Paints per Caſk, Cwt. or ſmaller Quantity—either dry or ground in Oil.

Verdigreaſe,	Patent Yellow,
Pruſſian Blue,	Leaf Gold,
Vermilion,	White Vitrol.

Linſeed Oil, per Caſk or Gallon.

Varniſh,	Spirits Turpentine.

A large Aſſortment of Painters Bruſhes; Tallow, Tar, Scrubbing and Houſe Ditto,
10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 8 by 6 Window Glaſs—Nails, &c. &c.
Newport, May 13, 1793.

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST

Has juſt imported, from LONDON *and* AMSTERDAM,
A FRESH Aſſortment of DRUGS, DYERS' WARE, &c. &c. which he has to ſell, at his Shop, in Thames-Street; amongſt which are the following Articles, viz.——Hooper's, Anderſon's and Lockyer's, Pills—Bateman's Drops—Darlington's Balſam—Frauncis's Female Strengthening Elixir—Britiſh Oil—Eſſence of Peppermint—Lump and fine Magniſia.
LIKEWISE,
A neat Aſſortment of Perfumes—Eſſence of Lavender—Burgamot—Oranges, and Oil of Rhodium—Oval Smelling-Bottles with Salts.
ALSO,
Madder—ground Redwood—Argol—blue Vitriol—Oil of Vitriol—Aqua Fortis—Cloves—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Allpice—Pepper—Vermilion—Queen's Yellow, &c. &c. &c.

WE the Subſcribers being, by the Worſhipful Town Council of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners, to the Eſtate of JOHN PERRY, late of Newport, Houſewright, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; all Perſons having any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, may if they think fit bring in their Claims to us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, being the Time allowed by Council for that Purpoſe.
JONATHAN ALMY,
THOMAS STEVENS, jun.
And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requited to make immediate Payment, to
ABIGAIL PERRY, *Adminiſtratrix.*
Newport, Auguſt 5, 1793.